

ALDRICH CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

And the Latter Wants It Known That Rate Bill Was Not Discussed.

CONVERSION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mysterious Change of Boss After Conference With Standard Oil Magnate, When Announcement Was Made That He Would Accept Amendment.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Senator Aldrich went to the White House late yesterday afternoon, and spent over half an hour talking with the President. It was stated authoritatively to-day that the subject of the rate bill was not mentioned in the course of the conversation, which referred to various matters now pending in Congress.

It is strange that the President should want the country to know that he did not discuss rate legislation with the chief fighter for the railroads. It is easy to understand that the President felt some embarrassment as the result of the visit of Mr. Aldrich, whom he had denounced in a semi-public fashion as being untrue to the interests of the people, but not plain why he should have wanted the country to know that they met. A month ago Mr. Aldrich would not go to the White House. He and the President were so wide apart on the subject of the court review provision of the rate bill, and the opinion which the President expressed of Senator Aldrich was so well known to the latter that conferences were unpleasant, if not impossible. But by some means, which are mysterious, so far as the majority of the country is concerned, the President came around, and endorsed publicly the review provision for which the Standard Oil senator had been fighting.

The President's Conversion.

Some of these days the whole story of the manner of the President's conversion will come out. The methods used by the ally senator from Rhode Island will be known. The public estimate of him will not be lessened thereby, and he would not care a little if the reverse were true. But the reputation of Mr. Roosevelt for sincerity and frankness and "square dealing" will not be enhanced when all the facts are known, as they are known to a few in Washington now.

A great deal of flap-doodle has been written about the great men, whose greatness was developed in the rate struggle. Aldrich's unswerving argument, the tenacity of Tillman, the steadfastness of Foraker in refusing to vote for the bill when it was put upon its passage, have all been commented upon, and each of these senators has been picked out as a man who got most glory out of the long struggle. Senator Aldrich is the hero of that fight. When he began it, he found tremendous odds against him. The Democrats of the Senate were solidly against him. The country was clamoring for the legislation contemplated by the Hepburn bill as it passed the House, or for what the Hepburn bill was believed to be.

Mr. Aldrich was the only man in the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which was a draw. He took the fight to the floor of the Senate. His arch-enemy, Mr. Tillman, was in control of the Senate. Mr. Aldrich knew he had one card which he could play in the last extremity that would make a victory certain. At a time when he appeared to be beaten, beyond all doubt, the President and a majority of Republican senators were standing firmly for a restricted court review proposition. The Democrats of the Senate were almost solidly with them.

The Visit of Rogers.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Archibald, the actual heads of the Standard Oil company, came over from New York. They spent over an hour at the White House. A day or two later Mr. Roosevelt sent his message to Congress fulminating against the oil monopoly. The same afternoon he had the newspaper correspondence at the White House and parlayed with his announcement that he would support and be entirely satisfied with the Allison amendment, so called, although it is understood that it was drawn by Mr. Aldrich's committee room. This amendment, which is now in the bill, gave the broadest possible authority to the courts in the matter of review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of course, there is not in existence and accessible to newspaper men a verbatim report of the conversation between Mr. Roosevelt and the Standard Oil magnates. The tenor of that conference is a matter of speculation. The Standard is said to have contributed very heavily to the election of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. Secretary Cortelyou, of the national committee, former secretary of commerce and labor, was charged during the last presidential campaign with having extorted contributions from various trusts by means of information of their alleged violations of law, information of which had been achieved through the department's bureau of corporations.

The Standard knew of Commissioner Archibald's report. Something had to be saved from the wreck. Better let the message go to Congress, for messages are, as a rule, a long way from legislation, and try to adjust the provisions of the rate bill to suit the oil people. The visit and conference of the big oil men suggest the balance of the story. It is not a pretty one, but it is being discussed very generally by Democrats and by Republican representatives who have been in attendance upon a meeting of the board of trustees of Clemson College and came to Columbia for the purpose of visiting his daughter.

PRESBYTERIANS ARE NOW UNITED

Dramatic Scene Follows Formal Union of the Churches.

BUT TWO OPPOSED ADOPTING REPORT

Men Cheered and Waved Hats and Handkerchiefs When the Union Was Announced. Delegates From Cumberland Cordially Welcomed.

(By Associated Press.) DES MOINES, IOWA, May 24.—"I do solemnly declare and here publicly announce that the basis of the reunion and union is now in full force and effect, and that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is now reunited with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as one church."

With these words uttered before the General Assembly to-day, Moderator Hunter Corbett officially established the union of the Cumberland Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The big ecclesiastical assemblage burst into a storm of rejoicing.

A Dramatic Scene.

The most intensely dramatic scene of the ceremonies attending the formal union of the churches was the vote against union by two commissioners. Moderator Hunter Corbett put the question, which was in the form of a resolution, and called for the affirmative vote to be given by the commissioners rising to their feet. Instantly the assembly hall was converted into a stamping, cheering crowd.

To the astonishment, in opposition, two commissioners rose to their feet. Pandemonium broke loose and it was feared for an instant that indignity would be offered the lonely men who opposed the union. One of the men was Dr. William Laurie, of Bellefonte, Pa., and the other was Rev. Roger F. Cressey, of Jacksonville, Ill.

Cumberland Men Introduced.

Two representatives from the Cumberland assembly were introduced to the assembly, which came to its feet and applauded, cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs for five minutes. The Cumberland visitors were Professor W. H. Black, of Marshall, Mo., and Dr. B. P. Fullerton, of St. Louis. Both men made speeches expressing their gratification at the union.

The assembly telegraphed the Cumberland assembly at Decatur, Ala., of the action on the question of union immediately after the junction was declared operative, and received a telegram in reply, containing congratulations, announcing the official receipt of the information and the adjournment of the Cumberland assembly.

Special Committee's Report.

The special committee on Church Cooperation and Union submitted a plan for reunion and union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and closed its report as follows: "The committee places on record its gratification over the increasing acknowledgment in all churches, and especially in the churches of former Presbyterian members, of the spiritual unity of the universal church of Jesus Christ, and the obligations of Christian brotherhood. The historic position of our own church from its establishment has been clear as to church unity. We have always maintained that the visible church which also is the church of God, and which is to be confined to any one nation, as before under the law, consists of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children; and is the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the house and family of God. Expressing the hope that there may be a recognition and acknowledgment by all Christians of the true nature of the Church Universal and action in accordance therewith, your committee respectfully asks to be continued with a view to rendering further service to the great head of the church, in the realization of his desire for his people 'that they all may be one.'"

REV. MR. KINSOLVING CALLED TO BALTIMORE

Native of Virginia and Now Rector in Brooklyn Offered Pastorate of Christ Church.

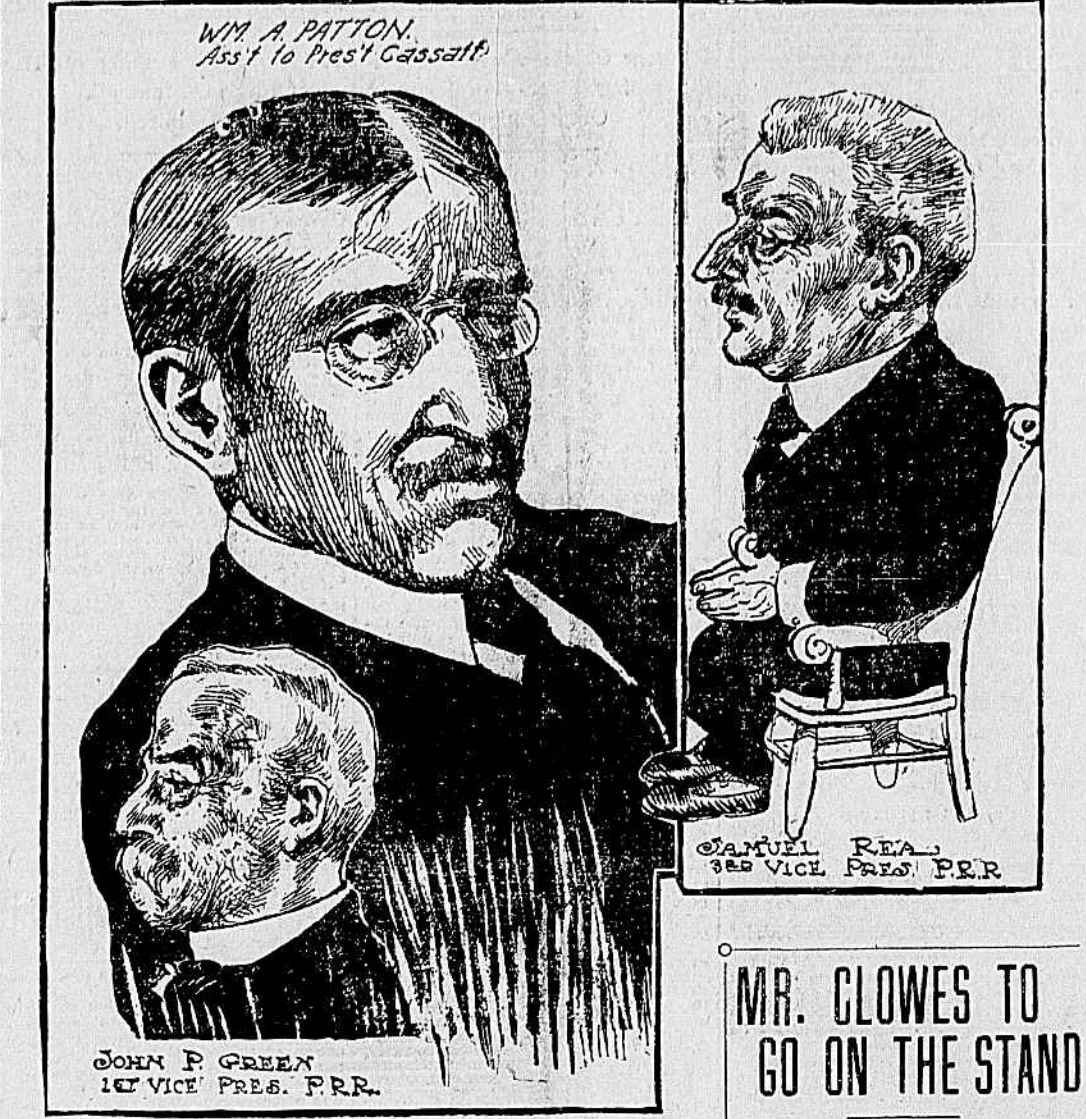
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BALTIMORE, MD., May 24.—Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, formerly of Fairfax, Va., and now rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was called to the rectorate of Old St. Paul's Church at a meeting of the vestry to-night. Rev. Mr. Kinsolving will preach here Sunday.

The pulpit of Old St. Paul's was left vacant last fall by the resignation of Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, who had been rector for over 30 years. Rev. Mr. Kinsolving declined a call to St. Paul's Church, Richmond, about a year ago.

PROMINENT MAN IS KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR

(By Associated Press.) COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24.—J. B. Tindal, of Crenshaw county, secretary of state during the administration of Governor Tillman fell from a street car this city last night and died as a result of his injuries. Mr. Tindal had been in attendance upon a meeting of the board of trustees of Clemson College and came to Columbia for the purpose of visiting his daughter.

PENNSY OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN COAL HEARING



CARDWELL SCORES A SIGNAL VICTORY

Wins By One Vote in Case Involving Heresy Against Him.

A DOZEN SPEECHES MADE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GREENVILLE, S. C., May 24.—A victory by one vote was recorded for Dr. W. H. Caldwell, of Port Worth, Texas, to-day in the case involving indirectly the charges of heresy against him in the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. When the assembly took up the Caldwell case, a dozen or more speeches were made for and against the plaintiff. When a motion was made that a vote be taken, objection was made, but this was overruled, and the call of the roll was ordered. The roll resulted in 74 votes being cast to sustain the complaint of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Worth and Dr. Caldwell against the action of the Synod of Texas and of the Presbytery of Port Worth. Eighty-nine votes were cast against sustaining the complaint and eleven votes for sustaining in part, giving a majority of one vote to the complainants.

What This Means. The moderator appointed a special committee to investigate and report immediately on the terms on which the complaint was sustained in part. This action of the assembly does not decide as to the doctrinal issues in the case, or whether Dr. Caldwell's belief is generally orthodox, but it is a decision as to the constitutionality of the act of the Synod of Texas in directing the presbytery to dissolve the relations between

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MRS. GWATHMEY HAS CLOSE CALL

Was Thrown From Street Car and Her Escape From Serious Hurt Miraculous.

DAUGHTER CAUGHT HER

Mrs. A. M. Gwathmey, whose residence is at No. 1105 East Clay Street, came near losing her life last night at 10:40 o'clock. Mrs. Gwathmey, with her daughter, was getting off an Oakwood and Broad Street car, No. 132, when the car started and threw her backwards off the steps. Mrs. Gwathmey is a middle-aged lady. The car started suddenly and hurled her heavily toward the pavement. But her daughter had gotten off the car first and was standing at the rear of the step when the car started.

When Mrs. Gwathmey fell backwards, she caught her in her arms, half broke the force of her fall, and prevented her head from striking the pavement.

Couldn't Speak at First. Mr. C. R. Johnson, of No. 406 North Ninth Street, an acquaintance of the ladies, happened to be standing near when the accident occurred. He ran toward the lady and helped pick her up, inquiring if she was hurt. The car went twenty yards before it stopped. The conductor ran back to get the ladies' names and those of witnesses, and a crowd had soon gathered. Mrs. Gwathmey was unable to speak at first, but finally said that she did not think she was hurt.

"As I started to get off the car," said Mrs. Gwathmey, later, "the conductor was in the front. Just as I went to get off, the bell rang, and I was thrown backward."

Postmasters Named. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of D. A. Tate to be postmaster at South Pittsburg, Tenn. The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters: North Carolina—Eliza S. Craft, Williams; Virginia—A. M. Stinson, Hot Springs; H. F. Butt, Jr., Portsmouth; Archie Jones, Chincoteague Island.

MR. CLOWES TO GO ON THE STAND

Asked for Time to Look Over Report of the Special Accountant.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY

Mr. Marable Testifies to Washing Ten Patients in the Same Water.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.) WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 24.—There have been no statements of more than ordinary interest made by any witness on the stand to-day. Eight witnesses have been examined, but for the most part the questions asked have been to corroborate the evidence given by witnesses who have already testified.

It has been a good day for Dr. Foster, for every witness has testified to his faithfulness in the performance of his duty as superintendent. Mr. Eugene Clowes is here and it was expected that he would go upon the stand, but he asked time to go over the accounts of the expert accountants.

Mr. Marable, who testified yesterday that he had bathed twelve patients in the same tub of water, went on the stand and stated that neither Dr. Foster or Dr. Southall was aware of this breach of duty.

Mr. Marable said the meat served was very bad, and that after seeing it raw he had not eaten it for four months. He said it smelled bad and was disgusting.

Mr. Archer Walker, an attendant, told of Dr. Foster's instruction to him to treat the patients kindly. He said that as soon as Dr. Foster found that the patients were being bathed in the same water he ordered it stopped.

Stealing in Laundry. Mr. Crowder testified that there had been stealing going on at the laundry, but that Dr. Foster had at once discharged the thief.

Mr. Denham Cole, of the special board, testified again at length, principally along the line of the expert accountant's report.

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DISCRIMINATION IN DISTRIBUTION BY PENNSYLVANIA

Forced to Sell Mine Because of Shortage of Cars.

LLOYD FURNISHED ONE CAR IN 23 DAYS

Was Told That Another Company Must Be Protected at All Hazards.

PERSISTENT EFFORTS TO FORCE ADMISSIONS

Other Witnesses Also Testified Regarding the Restrictions of Cars, and of Rebates Secured From the Pennsylvania in Discrimination.

(By Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Additional evidence of the discrimination by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the distribution of cars in the soft coal field was presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day.

John Lloyd, a banker and coal operator of Illinois, who is one of the members of the banking firm of Cassatt & Co., testified that the Columbia Coal Company was forced to sell the Alexandria mine because of the shortage of cars, and George L. Scott, of the Puritan and Crescent Coal Company, declared that he paid for the use of railroad cars when he failed to secure his allotment, and that during a period of twenty-three days the railroad had furnished him with only one car. He also asserted that Michael Trump, general superintendent of transportation, had told him the company intended to protect the Berwind-White Company at all hazards.

Lloyd on the Stand.

During the time that Mr. Lloyd was on the stand, counsel for the commission made persistent efforts to force an admission that he had been associated in a business way with President Cassatt. Mr. Lloyd, however, said his only relations with Mr. Cassatt were through Cassatt & Co., with whom President Cassatt carried a personal bank account.

The railroad company had for many years been a depositor with the First National Bank of Altoona, of which Mr. Lloyd is president. Mr. Lloyd also gave testimony concerning the organization of various mining companies in which he is interested, stating that he considered it good business policy to have railroad men among the stockholders of the coal companies.

In answer to questions, Mr. Lloyd said he helped to organize the Columbia Coal Mining Company, of which he is president, and H. G. Cassatt, secretary. It was a small agency representing four mining companies. Since 1894, the company had paid 100 per cent. plus \$5,000, which, from time to time was applied from the undivided profits to the expenses. Only ten per cent. of the capital stock of \$100,000 was paid in.

Union Owned Cars.

Mr. Glasgow brought out the fact that the Altoona Coal and Coke Company, with its own locomotive hauled its cars from the mine to the rail track, and for this received an allowance from the railroad of eighteen cents a gross ton on the rate of \$1.30 to Tidewater.

Mr. Lloyd said the allowance was made because of the service the coal company rendered the railroad. Asked if the Altoona Coal Company, which performed the same service, received any allowance, Mr. Lloyd said he had heard it did not.

Mr. Glasgow made persistent efforts to learn through whom the Altoona Coal and Coke Company received the allowance, but Mr. Lloyd's memory failed him.

Mr. Lloyd said that E. T. Postlethwait,

VOTE TO CHANGE MAKE-UP OF THE HEALTH BOARD

Ordinance Is Recommended to the Council.

ONLY SIX MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST IT

Completely Reorganizes the Department and Enlarges the Board's Powers.

THREE DOCTORS WILL BE AMONG MEMBERS

Civil Engineer and Business Man As Colleagues—Lively Spat Between Dr. Williams and Dr. Garcin—Dr. Oppenheimer Makes Statement.

By a vote of 14 to 6, the joint committee on finance and health last night recommended to the Council the ordinance reorganizing the health department, as suggested by the special committee, of which Dr. Ennon G. Williams is chairman.

There were some slight amendments and modifications, but they do not change any principle involved. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Pollock, Gates, Satterfield, Umlauf, Donohue and Hobson. All save Mr. Pollock are members of the Health Committee.

The discussion over the matter lasted until nearly midnight, and it was spirited from the very outset.

The ordinance, as amended and adopted, reorganizes the entire health department, and places all the responsibility with the board, rather than dividing it with the Health Committee. It provides for a board, composed of five members, three of whom shall be medical doctors, one a civil engineer and one a business man. The board is required to elect a chief health officer at a salary of \$2,500 per annum and a city bacteriologist is also provided for.

Other officers under the direct charge of the board shall be: Plumbing inspector, fire alarm, food inspector, assistants to the food inspector, clerk of the Health Department and sanitary officers.

Absolute Authority.

The board is given absolute authority to employ and discharge and to control every detail of the Department of Health. Mr. Blair got through an amendment authorizing the board to employ diagnosticians when necessary on per diem compensation, and he was asked a question by Mr. Blair, who was a member of the board and had many fiery colloquies.

Dr. Oppenheimer, president of the board, also engaged Dr. Williams in several brief colloquies, but they were good natured. Dr. Oppenheimer said he had no objection to the ordinance if the committee and Council deemed it wise, though he thought it gave money and proper assistance the present board would do as well or better than a new one.

Session in Detail.

The committee were called to order at 8:20 o'clock by Chairman James B. Wood, of the Finance Committee. The ordinance proposing to change the composition of the Board of Health and introduce certain reforms in the department was laid before the committee, and Mr. Blair moved to amend, so as to allow the board to appoint diagnosticians on per diem compensation. Dr. Ennon G. Williams spoke in support of the amendment, and he was asked a great many questions by Messrs. Pollock, Pollard, Dabney and others.

The question of the chief health officer's salary seemed to bother the members. They did not think a proper man could be secured for \$2,500 per year.

Dr. Williams said he thought this was not enough, and said this officer in New York received \$10,000 per year.

Mr. Blair said the members of the Board of Health had in their statements introduced certain reforms in the reorganization, and Dr. Garcin, a member of the board, denied this, and said Mr. Blair was greatly mistaken.

Dr. Williams Speaks.

Dr. Ennon G. Williams, the chairman of the special committee which recommended the ordinance, was called upon, and spoke in advocacy of his plan. As he went on, he made some brief explanations of various sections contained in the report.

Dr. Williams argued that sanitary work is a distinct branch of medicine, and that the sooner the people find it out the better.

"You may hold Richmond back now if you will," continued Dr. Williams, "but this crusade for sanitary conditions is going on all over the country, and you have a chance to put your city in the very front ranks."

He said that it was not the proper policy to have broken-down policemen as sanitary officers, but that they should be men trained in this most important service.

Cost Twenty Thousand. In answer to a question by Mr. Pollard, Dr. Williams said he thought \$20,000 per year would be sufficient to maintain the department.

Dr. Garcin, of the Board of Health, said he thought the present members of the board were capable of handling sanitary conditions. He was willing on his